

Thursday Morning, June 24th, 1869.

POST OFFICES RE-ESTABLISHED.

We learn that the Post Offices at Holland's Store, Piercetown and Stony Point, in this county, have been re-established. The names of the Postmasters are not in our possession.

Mr. STEPHEN McCULLY has left at this office specimens of white-oats. He informs us that these oats were sown with turnips in August, and the yield is very large. One hundred and thirty-seven stalks were produced from a single seed, and the average is exceedingly fine. Those interested will find these specimens at this office.

BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION.

The State Convention of the Baptist denomination in South Carolina will hold its forty-ninth anniversary with the church in Yorkville, commencing on Thursday, July 22nd, at 10 o'clock a. m. Rev. L. R. GALTNEY was appointed to preach the Introductory Sermon: Rev. G. W. PICKETT, alternate. Charity Sermon by Rev. E. T. WINKLER; Rev. RICHARD FURNAN, alternate.

DEATH OF DR. P. M. WALLACE.

The *Spartanburg Gazette* announces the death of Dr. P. M. WALLACE, the editor of that paper, which occurred on Wednesday the 9th instant at about 8 o'clock P. M., after a painful illness of several weeks duration. He was born in Charleston, S. C., in the year 1796, and was consequently in his 73rd year at the time of his death. He was once editor and proprietor of the *Spartan*. As a public spirited citizen, his efforts were directed to the promotion of the interests of his county and people, and now that his work is done he has gone down in the ripeness of his years.

ARRESTED.

Two members of the State constabulary, JERRY HOLLINGSHEAD and P. M. GOSFORD, of Abbeville county, on Friday last arrested Mr. Wm. T. CHAMBERS, a respectable young man of this county, charged with the murder of the negro woman killed near Stevenson's Ferry on the night of the 28th of May. The friends of the accused are confident of establishing his innocence beyond a doubt. He was lodged in jail, but will shortly be brought before Judge ORR, who is now absent, upon a writ of *habeas corpus*. We forbear comment upon this arrest for the present, and also refrain from giving publicity to the many rumors connected with the affair.

DEATH OF HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND.

The telegraph announces the sudden decease of HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND, editor of the *New York Times*, in the prime of manhood, on the morning of the 18th instant, of apoplexy. He was a writer of distinguished ability and force, and had served in Congress with distinction. He was the author of the address to the people of the United States, adopted by the Philadelphia Convention of 1866. As a moderate Republican, he sustained the principles of his party, but had little sympathy with the extreme views enunciated by many of its members. Mr. RAYMOND was an elegant and forcible writer, and perfectly at home as a journalist. His logs to the newspaper world is a serious one.

REPUBLICAN OR DESPOTISM.

The *New York Tribune* says: "Our Government must be republican or despotic, and that a rule based on the proscription of a full third of the adult males—this third comprising two-thirds of the property, with a very large share of the natural ability, experience and intelligence, which are presumed to fit men for a responsible participation in politics—is unquestionably republican. It may do—may, it must—in the immediate presence of a formidable rebellion; it cannot be maintained indefinitely after that rebellion has thrown down its arms. Our Southern Republicans are quite free in telling us what they must have, and how impossible it is that they should live under rebel rule; we tell them, in turn, that it is impossible that we should perpetuate a rule over the South, in which the people of the South, or any considerable share of them, are denied a voice. If we should attempt to do it, we should simply sacrifice our ascendancy in the North, and they can judge where this would leave the Republicans of the South. We can do and dare much here for equal human rights. We are a shorn Sampson whenever we shall undertake to argue and insist that a part of the Southern people ought to be disfranchised and powerless forever. We know that we can maintain no such position, and we are nowise inclined to attempt it."

STOLEN PROPERTY.

One of our citizens has been victimized in the purchase of stolen property, and the following embraces the particulars, as they have reached us. On Friday last, two young men riding upon mules made their appearance on the public square. One of them gave his name as H. C. DAVIS, stating that he lived eight or ten miles above Fair Play, and was on his way to an uncle's near Lowndesville. He wanted to trade the mule he was riding, and in due course of time effected a sale at \$120, receiving the money from one of our citizens as aforesaid, but not until he was duly catechized and had answered satisfactorily all the interrogatories of his intended victim. His companion was not so fortunate, although he tried to tell the other mule, and came quite near making a trade with another citizen. Failing in this, the pair of adventurers left town the same evening, giving a reasonable excuse for their hasty departure. Now, for the sequel. On Tuesday, Deputy Sheriff JOHN C. EARLY, of Cherokee county, Ga., accompanied by Mr. JOHN H. KEETER, of the same county, reached this place in pursuit of the aforesaid young men, who had stolen both mules from Mr. KEETER on the 12th instant, near Canton, Ga. Of course, the mule was identified and promptly turned over to its rightful owner, who with Deputy Sheriff EARLY continued the pursuit. These gentlemen describe the thieves as HENRY SPENCER alias DAVIS, who lives four miles from Dahlonega, and A. J. BLACKWELL, whose mother lives in that place. SPENCER is a rather small man weighing probably 135 lbs., five feet eight inches high, grey eyes, light hair, and a scar on one jaw. BLACKWELL is shorter in stature, but a heavier man—probably weighs 150 lbs., dark skin, dark hair and eyes.

TREATMENT OF NEGROES.—The following paragraph from the Athens (Ga.) *Banner* contains much sound sense in little space:

"The white people of this country can afford to be patient and kind toward the negro, dealing with this question, and it requires no special sagacity to foresee that the effort to elevate him in advance of his fitness, and against the will of those who control the business interests and property of the country, must rebound and end in failure. Just in proportion as the negroes seek office, and avail themselves of temporary local majorities to get it, just in that proportion will they hasten the adoption of a business policy which displaces them, and secures the inevitable supremacy of the superior race."

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

Judge ORR, in a case which recently came before him at Greenville, delivered an opinion on the constitutionality of the Homestead Law, which is of considerable interest to the people of the country. Judge CARPENTER, we know, has decided that the law is unconstitutional, and it is understood that Judges GREEN and RUTLAND concur with him in opinion. A great deal depends upon the final decision of this question, and we can only hope that if the law can be sustained by any legitimate mode of construction in the Courts of last resort; that it will be done. We think that good faith to a people who have been mere instruments in the execution of the will of Congress, in guaranteeing to us governments republican in form, aside from the constitutional questions involved, requires that this should be done. Judge ORR has started out in this direction, by declaring that the law is unconstitutional, and with a characteristic good sense, bases his opinion upon the points upon which, in our judgment, the whole question must turn. He holds that the Constitution adopted by the Convention of the State would have been a mere nullity under the provisions of the reconstruction acts, unless accepted by Congress after its ratification by the people of the State; and that if, at the time it was accepted by Congress, the Homestead provision had been objectionable, it would doubtless have been excepted to, as was done by Congress in reference to certain features in the Constitution of Georgia. He further holds that it was competent for the Constitutional Convention to refuse to recognize any alien whatever, given or created under the provisional, rebel or ante-war governments, and that if it was competent for them to do this, it was equally competent for them to recognize these liens, subject to such conditions as were, in their judgment, wise and prudent. These are strong points, and it will be difficult to answer them in deciding upon the unconstitutionality of the act.

But the Judge says: "From 1865 to 1868 the State was not represented in the Senate or House. If a State, the right of representation could not have been denied, and yet the Courts of the United States have decided that the reconstruction acts of Congress were constitutional." Again, "If within the dates above South Carolina had been a Constitutional State, the civil would have been superior to the military law of the United States." In the case of Texas vs. White and Childs, recently decided in the Supreme Court of the United States, Chief Justice CHASE remarked "that there is nothing in the case before us which requires us to pronounce judgment upon the constitutionality of any particular provision of these acts," and in speaking of the provisional governments established under Executive direction, which are by these acts declared illegal, and continuing them subject to military control and the paramount authority of Congress, says—"we do not inquire into the constitutionality of this legislation." So that while the constitutional power of Congress to pass such acts has been fully recognized, we submit that these acts have never been decided to be unconstitutional as a whole. It will be perceived, therefore, that when Judge ORR says—"if this State had been a Constitutional State, the civil would have been superior to the military law of the United States"—that the supremacy of the one over the other, created by the reconstruction acts, raises a question whose constitutionality has not been decided.

If we have not misunderstood the learned Judge in the quotation made from his opinion, the inference is, that we were not a State within the periods referred to by him, for if we had been, we could not have been denied representation in Congress. But in the case referred to, Chief Justice CHASE held that the ordinances of secession were null and void, and that "the Constitution in all its provisions looks to an indestructible Union composed of indestructible States." That the States, notwithstanding secession, did not cease to be States, nor their citizens to be citizens of the United States; but that they were without governments in constitutional relations with the Union, and that the rights of the State as a member, and of her people as citizens of the Union, were merely suspended. In this condition of things, it became the duty of Congress to guarantee to the State a government republican in form, and in doing so to exercise a discretion in the choice of means, with this qualification, that the means must be necessary and proper. If, then, we were excluded from representation as a State, it was not because we were not States, but because we were without governments in constitutional relations with the Union, because our rights were suspended, and because this exclusion was necessary as a part of the scheme of reconstruction in the formation of such governments as were republican in form.

The conclusion that we were not States is not supported, we submit, by the high authority referred to. That we were States, will constitute the great difficulty with the Homestead Law, under that clause of the Constitution inhibiting a State from passing a law impairing the obligation of contracts. But, in our humble judgment, that is by no means conclusive of the question. Judge ORR's decision rests upon grounds which distinguish cases which must arise under the present Homestead Law, from all others of a similar character. It cannot be ignored that the Constitution, under the provisions of the reconstruction acts, would have been a mere nullity unless it had been, as it was, accepted by Congress after ratification by the people of the State. As a State we have received from Congress the Constitution it was bound to guarantee to us, and it is not inhibited to Congress to pass a law impairing the obligation of contracts.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.

The Supreme Court of Georgia has rendered a decision that the negro is eligible to office—Judges Brown and McCoy maintaining this proposition, and Judge Warner dissenting from it. Judge McCoy held that the State was without civil government before the action of the convention that made the present constitution; that blacks and whites participated in getting up the convention and framing the constitution, and it was against its spirit to exclude either black or white from the privileges unless expressly prohibited.

Judge Brown claimed that the fourteenth amendment forbids anybody being deprived of the privileges; and as the code gives citizens the right to hold office, and the constitution makes the negro a citizen, and does not forbid him to hold office, it did not intend to break that fourteenth amendment and deprive the negro of his rights. Judge Warner held that the negro was a new political creature in the body politic; that he must hold office by special enactment; that the code which defined the powers of citizens was enacted before the negro became a citizen, and therefore did not apply to him; that he did not have the right to hold office under the common law nor by statute since he was made a citizen, but that the convention voted down the proposition to make him eligible to office, and that until he is especially authorized to hold office he is ineligible.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

A gentleman just arrived from Cuba, and who has been in the midst of the revolution for the past several months, informs us that the cause of the insurgents is not prospering. He was an eye witness to their want of courage and lack of discipline on several occasions recently, and only two weeks ago narrowly escaped one of their cowardly assaults. He was riding upon a railroad train, when thirty or forty Cubans rose up on either side of the track and began firing into the unsuspecting passengers. Fortunately, no one was hurt. He declares that the reported victories in the *New York Herald* and other leading papers are almost entirely fiction, and that the Spaniards gain nearly every combat. The Americans are disgusted with the conduct of the Cubans, while the latter forsake their allies on all occasions. The Spaniards have a thorough contempt for the insurgents, who pillage, burn and devastate the country.

HOW TO REVIVE DROWNED PERSONS.

As the bathing season has now begun, accidents by drowning are likely to sometimes happen. We reprint from a high scientific authority the following directions for the resuscitation of persons rescued from drowning before life is entirely extinct. They may possibly prove useful in saving valuable lives, and should be preserved or remembered:

1. Lay the drowned man at once flat on his stomach, with his face to the ground, and a folded coat or bundle under his chest.
2. Place your hands flat between his shoulder-blades and make firm pressure, so as to squeeze the air out of his chest; then turn the body slowly on to one side, and a little beyond. Replace him quickly on his face. Count four, to mark four seconds of time, and then repeat the process, commencing by squeezing the air out of the chest again.
3. Wet clothes should be removed and dry ones substituted, each bystander contributing. The body to be rubbed dry briskly, and the face kept from contact with the ground by an assistant.
4. Do not squeeze air out of the patient's chest if he is breathing, but wait and watch, merely drying the body and changing the clothing.

A Washington telegram of the 16th instant says: "The Treasury Department has received official intelligence of a recent decision of Chief Justice Chase, in the United States Circuit Court in South Carolina, in a case where the government sued a United States Marshal and sureties on bond. The marshal was in office prior to and at the commencement of the war, and he took part in the war, espousing the cause of the Confederates. The suit was commenced against the marshal six years after he vacated his office. The statute of limitations provides that such actions shall be brought within six years. The court holds that the statute runs against the government notwithstanding the rebellion, and judgment is rendered for defendant. This decision has surprised officials here who heretofore regarded it as settled that the statute of limitations did not in any instance run against the government, and such has been the tendency of adjudications in Ohio in suits against receivers of public monies. The Secretary of the Treasury will direct the above named case to be taken to the United States Supreme Court to test Judge Chase's judgment."

THE SKIES BRIGHTENING.—The skies begin to look brighter for the white people of Tennessee. There are indications that the radical party finds itself unable to stand up under the weight of the disfranchising law, by which from 50,000 to 60,000 freedmen are deprived of the right to vote—a right possessed by every ignorant and debased negro in the State. We observe that both the radical candidates for Governor—Senter and Stokes—have come out in favor of a convention to remove all disabilities. Wells, in Virginia, has also been compelled to take ground against the disfranchising features of the new constitution. Thus, one by one, the badges of despotism are falling from the shoulders of the people of the South, and a returning sense of justice ushering in the dawn of the day of freedom, when we shall live under laws made by ourselves, and bring the reign of carpet-baggers to an end.

THE GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—The Columbia *Phoenix*, of yesterday, states upon authority that the suit in the Court of Equity, which has been pending for more than two years past against the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company, by certain holders of their first mortgage bonds, has been settled, and that the suit will be withdrawn at the present term of the court. The parties who have come forward and settled with the company, and consented to the withdrawal of the suit, are, as we are informed: Thomas J. Robertson, John Caldwell, Robert N. Lewis, Thomas C. Perrin, executor, and Charles Smith, of the original complainants in the bill, besides others who entered the suit as parties complainant after the suit had been commenced. The *Phoenix* also adds that the July interest upon their first mortgage and guaranteed bonds will be promptly paid at maturity.—*Charleston News*.

WHO "RUNS" THE IMPERIALIST.—The *Albion* (Pa.) *Democrat* says with reference to who publishes this paper, that the "simple fact in regard to this matter is, the money to establish it was furnished by Berie, of Philadelphia, one of the members of Grant's Cabinet—Secretary of the Navy. It is edited by men holding official positions under Grant, in Washington and New York; and one of the members of his staff is the managing editor. And more, this paper, the *Imperialist*, that is now advocating the entire abrogation of even the forms of Republican Government on the continent, and the crowning of an Emperor, has within the past few weeks been recognized as the official organ of the Grand Army of the Republic, a Radical soldier organization, whose chief is John A. Logan, Radical member of Congress from Illinois."

EXECUTION OF A NEGRO MURDERER.—At Darlington, S. C., on Friday last, Cyrus Coachman, a negro, convicted of the murder of a merchant, Robert P. Suggs, near Florence, on the 10th of January last, suffered the extreme penalty of the law. This criminal confidently anticipated that he would be rescued by his brethren of the union league, joining early in the morning. "I do not think I'll be hung, as I belong to a league, the members of which are sworn to protect each other, and I do not believe they will let me be hung."—There was great excitement among the negroes of the neighborhood, and fears were entertained that an effort would be made by them to rescue the prisoner, but no interference was attempted. The Sheriff and most of the officials who acted on the occasion were negroes.

OUR NORTHERN PASSAGE—"ALL RAIL."—From Charleston via Aiken, Edgefield, Abbeville, Anderson (200 miles), to Knoxville, Tenn., (100 miles) thence by Knoxville, Knoxville, Tenn., Road, and Knoxville Branch of Louisville and Nashville Road to Louisville (270 miles) total, 655 miles. Reaching the Ohio River, a short air line from Charleston, at a large and growing Southern city, complete the "Rabun Gap Road," and Louisville and Charleston develop at once into close business relations. As Baltimore is to Cincinnati, so will Charleston be to the great City of Louisville, and the adjacent country next of the Ohio River. The Blue Ridge Road must be pushed energetically forward.—*Charleston Courier*.

JOHN C. CALHOUN AND T. J. ROBERTSON.—The following pertinent anecdote, says the *Charleston News*, comes to us from Columbia:

A. S. Wallace, collector of internal revenue, was talking a few days ago, at Hope's corner, expatiating on the worth, patriotism and abilities of our distinguished Senator, Tom Robertson. "Yes, gentlemen," said he, "he has done more for the State than any man ever did before; he has done more in two months than John C. Calhoun did in sixteen years. An Irishman passing at the time, heard the remark, turned and said: 'Ye are right, be jabers—he gave us a nager postmaster.'"

A letter from Chief Justice Chase, received here, gives a flattering account of the improved condition of South Carolina. He says the people are fast recuperating from the effects of the war, and, if permitted, would soon be thriving and prosperous. He and his daughter have been treated everywhere with the greatest respect and kindness.—*N. Y. Herald*.

SPEECH OF EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON AT GAL-  
LATIN, TENN.

GALLATIN, TENN., June 8.—The appointment of ex-President Andrew Johnson to speak in this place to-day attracted by far the largest multitude of yeomanry that has come together in this portion of the State since the war. At an early hour this morning every road centering here was lined with vehicles, all filled with the hardy sons and fair daughters of Sumner and his sister counties. The town was literally alive with the human caravan, and when it had moved on to the spacious fair grounds, about one mile distant, the scene was one that vividly recalled the good old days of '44, when Democracy and Whiggery battled in generous rivalry for the political mastery. Every part of the vast area at the fair grounds was crowded, and the people stood with each other in the maintenance of good order. A most favorable sign of returning amity was the presence of an unusual host of colored people.

While the concourse was gathering, it became known for the first time that the distinguished orator of the occasion, Mr. Johnson, had been seriously indisposed all the previous night, and that he would be unable to reach the fair grounds at the hour designated—11 o'clock A. M. This caused much disappointment to all, but it was but temporary.

The eagerness of the assembly for a speech was gratified to a pleasant extent by Hon. Joseph Fowler, United States Senator. He occupied the time before the arrival of Mr. Johnson in an address replete with wholesome truths, sound argument, statesmanlike conclusions. It was in the main a review of the contemporaneous politico-war history of the Republic, and a defence of the policy of Mr. Johnson's administration. The Senator also took occasion to vindicate his own record before the people, among whom he had spent the most of his days and by whom he had been loved and honored. In this personal matter he acquitted himself with high credit. He was applauded throughout his speech, which lasted nearly two hours.

Shortly after one o'clock Mr. Johnson made his appearance, amid a commotion of buzzes and other signs of welcome. On being escorted to the stand, the ex-President was presented to the audience by Belle Peyton, of this county, who delivered one of the most beautiful and appropriate addresses of the kind that ever fell from his eloquent lips. He briefly adverted to Mr. Johnson's whole public life, dwelling with particular emphasis upon his career as Chief Executive of the nation, and characterizing him as the greatest living defender of the Constitution. Colonel Peyton was repeatedly cheered, and his remarks met with the hearty concurrence of the throng.

Mr. Johnson, although still suffering from his recent prostration, endeavored to fulfill his promise to speak. He had not time to do so, however, as he had to call in medical attention. In the end, however, he rallied sufficiently to go on with his address, and by alternately sitting and standing he succeeded in entertaining the immense crowd for about two hours. His speech was devoted to a defence of his public course at the outset of the war and as President of the United States, to an exhortation of the Radical party, and to his convictions as to the policy that should be favored by the conservative element of the country in order to restore harmony and fraternal feeling and good government to the whole people.

Much of his counsel was addressed to the colored population. He took the ground that both races must be enfranchised before there can be peace and security and freedom. This idea, in fact pervaded his whole speech, and may be given as its text. In conclusion, he said he had no place or emolument to seek, but came into the bosom of his adopted State in quest of repose from the cares and struggles of public life, and only asked the boon of his fellow-countrymen's respect and confidence. He felt assured that the honest historian in summing up events of the past, would do him justice, but it is his purpose while he lived to address himself to the task of asserting his own title to the good opinion of all classes of men of the State and the nation.

Altogether, his speech was considered the most effective he has delivered since his return to private station. The utmost good feeling prevailed, and Mr. Johnson retired in the midst of deafening shouts. The ovation to Mr. Johnson will be continued to-morrow, he having consented to prolong his visit.

A grand reception has been tendered him by the good ladies of Howard Female Institute, of which Senator Fowler was at one time an honored principal. Mr. Johnson goes from this place to Nashville on the train to-morrow afternoon.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 14.  
Senator Sumner and other leaders of the Radical party have been advised by their political scouts and sentinels that Pennsylvania and other Northern States are likely to be lost to the party. The next elections in those States will undoubtedly go for the Democratic Conservative party, unless something can be done to excite the cupidity and the passions of the masses. Radicalism is on the wane, not because its supporters desire to take a backward step, but because many of them expect to profit more from a new party than from the existing one. The spoils of the Radical victory have been distributed, and there is nothing left to attract partisan support. Radicalism has accomplished its professed objects, and will have even gone beyond them after the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. Nothing more can be claimed for the negro allies of the Radicals, and they can no longer fight on the same line. Therefore it has been determined by the party leaders to accept a new issue, that is, hostility to England, and carry it as near as a declaration of war as may be practicable without an actual collision. Ex-Secretary Stanton is to agitate this subject in Ohio. Senator Howe is to stir up the foreign element in Wisconsin. Efforts will be made to induce Senator Sumner to harangue the people of the Pacific Border upon the subject of the grievances we have sustained from England. Pennsylvania will, however, be the main battle ground at the fall election. It is to be observed, however, that this reckless and dishonest and dangerous Radical dodge meets with rebuke and opposition from respectable Republican presses. It has been well remarked that "the party is hunting for sensations to hide its want of a comprehensive policy for the future."

It is rumored in diplomatic circles that Mr. Thompson, British Minister, will soon be transferred to the Spanish mission. He will be glad, no doubt, of any change, for his position here is without interest or authority. The statement that he was disgusted by the marked neglect of the managers of the Annapolis naval fête is quite true. He certainly expressed regret that he had accepted the invitation. No other foreign Minister, with the exception of the Danish Charge, attended. It is probable that no full Minister will be sent in place of Mr. Thornton at present, and that the present Secretary of Legation will remain in charge. If the Alabama negotiation be protracted and transferred to Washington, then the British Government will doubtless send an ambassador some one of very high rank and character. But it will be a long time before any next step towards an adjustment of the question can be taken. The Alabama excitement has somewhat subsided in England, but we have accounts from the Continent showing that with the English, wherever they are scattered, the prospect of a rupture with America is a prominent topic of remark.

All action on the part of the Government in regard to reconstruction is suspended till the people of Virginia shall adopt the State Constitution. After that event the President will take into consideration the expediency of acting in regard to Texas and Mississippi.

A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch gives the particulars of the lynching on Saturday last, at Lexington, Va., of the negro Edwards, who had confessed having ravished and afterwards murdered a respectable young lady. The correspondent says: "At 1 o'clock A. M. the jailor—Mr. Perry—was awakened by three men having another tied, whom they pretended to wish to commit to jail. Upon asking for their warrant they replied that the prisoner was a desperate horse-thief whom they had just arrested; that they wished to commit him for safekeeping, and that they would produce the papers in the morning. Thus appealed to, the worthy jailor—by the way, one of the most faithful officers in the Commonwealth—opened his doors to receive the pretended prisoner. He even went through the usual search of the prisoner's person, and did not for a moment suspect that anything was wrong until he had admitted the party to the passage along which ranged the cells. They then seized Mr. Perry, presented cocked pistols, and

demanding the key to the cell of the negro. He had no recourse but to comply with their demand, especially as he was not within call of help, and by this time the jail was full of armed men. Having thus secured the victim, they marched quietly off with him—so quietly, indeed, that none of our citizens were aroused—and nothing more is definitely known save that the body was found this morning, near Lyle's mill, hanging to a tree and pierced by three bullet holes. It is supposed that about seventy-five men were engaged in the affair, and there is pretty strong proof that many of them (if not the majority of them) were from the adjoining Counties of Augusta and Bath.

MURDER OF COL. R. W. FLOURNOY, OF GEOR-  
GIA, BY A NEGRO.

Our citizens were startled to hear yesterday of the murder of Hon. R. W. Flournoy, on Tuesday last, at his plantation, near Saundersville, in Washington county. Mr. Flournoy, it will be remembered, was the Democratic Representative from Washington county in the last General Assembly of the State. The sad news was brought to the city yesterday by Mr. Shoates, who furnished us with the following particulars in regard to the murder:

On Tuesday morning last Mr. Flournoy remarked to his wife that his stock on the place and the crops were looking very badly, and that they were not receiving proper attention. He said this just as he was in the act of going out of the house. As was customary with him when going out, he took a pistol along with him. Soon after he left the house Mrs. F. heard a shot in the direction of the field where a negro was ploughing, and sent a colored woman out to ascertain the cause. In a short while she returned, stating that Mr. Flournoy was killed, and was lying in the field. The alarm was immediately given, and several persons hastened to the spot, where they found Mr. F. lying on the ground, shot through the head. He was still alive, but perfectly insensible. Upon his arms and hands were numerous bruises and bites, which indicated that he had just been engaged in a desperate struggle. The negro who was ploughing in the field tells the improbable story that he was asked a few questions by Mr. Flournoy when ploughing on that side of the field, and when he had again nearly crossed it, he heard a pistol fire, and looking back, saw Mr. F. falling.

The negro was arrested and lodged in jail, as his story will not bear investigation. There were the marks of a violent struggle, both upon the person of Mr. F. and also upon the ground, and it is not possible they could have been made within a hundred or two yards of the negro, and that, too, in an open field, without his knowledge. The fact is, he and Mr. F. got into a scuffle, about the way things were going on, and in the scuffle the negro got possession of Mr. F.'s pistol and killed him with it. Mr. F. lay in an insensible condition all the afternoon of Tuesday and Tuesday night, and expired yesterday morning.—*Macon Telegraph*.

IMMIGRANTS COMING SOUTH.—The agents of the different steam lines in New York, expect about 6,000 emigrants this week. The steamer *City of London* brought 1,100 to-day. Agents of the Southern Emigration Companies have several hundred engaged to settle on lands in the South. Ninety persons left last Saturday to form a colony in Central Virginia, and about the same number for North Carolina.

The Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY SHARPE & FAST.  
ANDERSON, June 23, 1869.  
Cotton dull at 27½ to 29; Corn, \$1.25 to \$1.35; Peas, \$1.10 to \$1.20; New Bacon, 20 to 25; Flour, \$8.00 to \$12.00; Oats, 80 to 90.  
BY TUESDAY EVENING'S MAIL.  
CHARLESTON, June 21, 1869.  
Cotton quiet but firm, with sales of 25 bales—middlings 31.  
AUGUSTA, June 21, 1869.  
Cotton market quiet and unchanged.  
NEW YORK, June 21, 1869.  
Cotton quiet at 33½. Gold, 36½.

New Advertisements.

Bring on Your Dry and Green  
Hides.

WATSON & CO. are now paying the very highest cash price for Dry and Green Hides. Bring them in early.  
WATSON & CO.,  
9 Granite Row.  
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AUCTION!

WILL be sold, on the FIRST MONDAY of JULY, at the residence of Mrs. KNEE, in Wall-halla, to the highest bidder,

The House and Lot

Whereon she now lives. The lot contains Two Acres, and is well improved. There is on the lot a No. 1 Dwelling house and Store, and all necessary outbuildings, all in the best repair. Also, a one-half Acre Lot, adjoining the above lot on the East, and another one-half Acre Lot, on which there is a small building, joining on the West. Also, a three-fourth Acre Lot, near F. Wiensens'.  
Terms made known on day of sale.  
CATHARINE KNEE.  
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STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,  
ANDERSON COUNTY.

By W. W. Humphreys, Esq., Pro. Judge.

WHEREAS, James B. Moore made suit to me to grant him Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of Albert C. Major, dec'd:

These are therefore to cite and admonish all singular and the kindred and creditors of the said Albert C. Major, dec'd, that they be and appear before me in the Court of Probate, to be held at Anderson Court House on the 8th day of July, 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if they have any, why the said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand this 24th day of June, A.D. 1869.

W. W. HUMPHREYS,  
Judge of Probate.  
June 24, 1869 52

Livery and Sale Stable,

At Arnold's Old Stand,  
Anderson Court House, S. C.

—O—

The following are the prices charged at our Stable for Draying, Horse Hired, &c., &c.:  
Draying from Depot, per load, 30 cents.  
Packages and half loads in proportion.  
Other hauling than draying in town, per load, 50 cents.  
Use of Hearse in town, \$5.00.  
Use of Hearse in country, in proportion, according to distance.  
Horse and Buggy per day, \$4.00.  
Saddle Horse per day, \$2.00.  
Buggy per day, \$2.00.  
Feeding Horse per day, \$1.00.  
Feeding Horse, single feed, 40 cents.

The above prices are as low as can be afforded, and will be strictly adhered to, unless overbid, and in such case, such reductions shall be made as will convince the community that we are determined none shall underwork us. We are also prepared to buy horses at fair rates, and will keep constantly on hand horses to sell or exchange for others. We are also prepared with good horses and vehicles to send travellers to any point in the country at low rates.

Parties hiring horses and vehicles will be held responsible for all damages sustained while in their possession.

Remember the place, "Arnold's Old Stand," and give us a call, and satisfy yourselves.

JOHN CATLETT & CO.  
June 24, 1869 52

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

In Equity—Anderson.

B. Frank Sloan vs. Wm. H. D. Gaillard and wife, Sally T., et. al.—*Bill to Partition Land, &c.*  
BY virtue of an Order from the Court aforesaid, to me directed, I will sell at public outcry at Pendleton Village, on MONDAY, the 19th DAY OF JULY next, the following of the Real Estate of Benjamin F. Sloan, dec'd:

Two Vacant Lots

In the Village of Pendleton—one lot sixty feet front on Main street by one hundred and eighty feet deep on Broad street, and the other, the adjoining lot, sixty feet front on Main street.

TERMS OF SALE.—One fourth cash—remainder on a credit of twelve months, with interest from day of sale, purchasers to give bond with two approved sureties and a mortgage of the premises to secure the remainder of the purchase money. Purchasers to pay for stamps and titles.

JOHN W. DANIELS,  
Clerk of Court for Anderson County.  
June 22, 1869 52

ADULTERATION!

Lager Beer!

LAGER BEER containing Copperas, and Ale doctored with Salt, Lime and Alum, are among the

LATEST ADULTERATIONS  
DISCOVERED

IN NEW YORK.

I was astonished that brewers in New York and other cities could afford to sell Ale and Beer for less money than the materials cost me to make a

PURE!

Unadulterated

BARREL OF BEER!